



## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1860.

A letter of 27th August, received from Deming's Bridge, Matagorda County, Texas, says:—"We have had an uncommonly fruitful year, yet all who planted early will cause a sufficiency, as it is always reasonable enough for crops here, but the western part of the State is in a sad condition, corn at four dollars a bushel and flour at twenty dollars a barrel—no good range for cattle until late after the rain, and what the people will do there this winter, I cannot conceive. It will greatly retard immigration."

People arrive here in the winter and start for the region of San Antonio or farther west where all the country looks fine, but could they see the same in the summer season they would much prefer the coast country where all is green throughout the year and at the west everything burnt up. I have known people to travel nine or ten miles and all the grass they saw they could put in their hat, yet in the fall and winter time all looks so fine that strangers are fascinated, but as soon as summer comes they sadly regret their choice; and where they can, remove to the more hospitable and inviting region of the coast—it is more reasonable and therefore better adapted to farming—many have tried the Deer Island County, and have been richly repaid for their labor."

The coast is not unhealthy, for I am a living proof of it. I have never had a day's sickness whilst living here, neither has my family—the trades have blown heavily from the Gulf wafting both health and comfort to us all, and whilst you at the North can scarcely endure a bed beneath you in summer on account of heat we are often compelled to resort to covering during the night on account of the coolness of the air. We are all on the quiver for abolitionists, who are shown but little mercy—numbers have been hung and prowlies of all sorts have to give a good account of themselves on the gallows. The result of the town burning will have a contrary effect from what the abolitionists wish."

The New York Herald in noticing the recent terrible disaster on Lake Michigan, says:—"Of course, in the absence of any definite details, it is impossible to pronounce an opinion as to where the blame of this dreadful occurrence lies. That there must have been gross carelessness on the part of the officers of either or both vessels is, however, evident. Had the sailing regulations in regard to the exhibition of lights been adhered to, we do not see how such an accident could have happened. The season of the year is not one in which the denseness of a fog could be pleaded as an excuse for defective vision in regard to lights, supposing them to have been displayed, and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that they were not shown at all, or that a proper watch was not kept up on board the schooner. It is only the occurrence of terrible calamities of this sort that will enforce attention to the necessity of providing against the dangers of negligence at sea by the passage of severe enactments. Whenever an accident involving loss of life to any extent takes place from this cause, there is usually a good deal said and written about it, but beyond an occasional article to introduce amendments in the existing laws, and which fall because no great movement interest is raised to its support, nothing is done in relation to it. And yet there is no subject of legislation, and we would propose that would cause enlist the sympathies of a great commercial travelling community."

Sensible people everywhere are regretting the "difficulties" which beset the intercourse of the Prince of Wales, with his future subjects of Canada, and look forward to the time when the Prince and the people will be again engaged in the pleasant exercise of mutual admiration. The Canadians sighed long for a sight of the royalty which governs them, and the "specimen" now considered, is probably the last that could have sent at any time during the last century. This little "spirit" being over, we hope that all parties will be satisfied, and that the Prince may continue to answer loyal greetings, untroubled and see the "dephand" without further discomfort. If he suspect that the proximity of American freedom, has disposed "this people" to be restive, a trip to the United States, and a view of our unparalleled progress in arts, commerce, and manufactures, our glorious combination of individual freedom with the supremacy of law, may incline his royal heart to pardon the transient display of the colonists in view of their irresistible temptations.

The State Auditor has the census returns from a number of the counties of this State, twenty-five counties of the West the increase is 1,150 over the estimate of the Auditor; in twelve counties of the East the decrease on the Auditor's estimate is 5,553. The Auditor's estimate for Alexandria was 12,775, while the real population was 12,653. The Enquirer says:—"If the present ratio representation in Congress is preserved, the increased population in the State, when taken in connection with the fractional excess at the last apportionment, will give three additional members of Congress."

After the adjournment of the Breckinridge New York State Committee on Saturday, and when it was thought all chance of fusion was over, the Douglas sub-committee agreed to allow ten Breckinridge electors and the Breckinridge candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Canal Commissioner to go upon their ticket, and have recommended the State Committee to ratify their action. The matter now rests between the two chairmen of the State Committee, and will probably be adjourned on the basis proposed.

The Annapolis Republican states that a petition is now being signed for presentation to the next Legislature of Maryland, for the purpose of forming a new county of the lower end of the State, known as South and West river, having Owensville for its county town.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A despatch to the Charleston Mercury, dated Greenville, S. C., September 3d, gives the following account of a serious affray between two students of Furman University:—"A difficulty occurred here at a hall on Friday night between Messrs. Davant, of Beaufort, and Seale, of Union, students of the Furman University. The parties were separated at the time, and the affair was considered settled. This morning the students met at the University, when Mr. Seale advanced with his stick upon Mr. Davant and struck him, whereupon Mr. Davant drew a revolver, which snuffed several times without going off. Mr. Seale then drew his revolver and fired three times, one ball grazing Mr. Davant's abdomen, and one taking effect in the left breast, near the shoulder. Mr. Davant succeeded in getting his revolver to go off, but without effect. By this time the Professors rushed out and arrested them. The physicians do not think Mr. Davant's wounds serious, although they have not yet been able to find the ball."

The Prince of Wales held a levee at Toronto on Saturday morning, and in the evening attended the barristers' hall, but the balance of the programme of the day's demonstration was postponed. It was given out that the postponement was on account of the rainy weather, but in reality it was caused by a revival of the Orange difficulties. A flag of the Order was displayed among the parading ranks when the Prince landed, and the Duke of Newcastle immediately entered into an angry correspondence with the city authorities, charging them with deceit and treachery in violating the agreement respecting the displaying of Orange colors. It was understood, however, that the matter was subsequently arranged in some way, and that the demonstrations will proceed.

On Sunday last, in one of the churches of the good town of Spencer, Mass., while the people were engaged in the regular worship, something unusual occurred. It was at the Communion service, and just before the sacrament was offered, a man in the back part of the assembly rose, and deliberately passing up the aisle to the table in front of the altar, seized one of the sacramental goblets with one hand, and the large silver pitcher with the other, filled the goblet with wine, and turning to the audience coolly drank it off and returned to his seat. The reader may imagine the "surprise" of that congregation.

Mr. C. Hamilton, of Troy, was summoned last week to visit a brother, at Vergennes, Vt., who was pronounced to be in the last stages of consumption. Mr. H. found his brother in a very dangerous condition, but in spite of the opinions of all the doctors, he was convinced that consumption was not the cause. He induced a physician to insert a stomach pump, thinking that there might be some foreign matter in the stomach. The pump soon became choked, and on being withdrawn brought with it a huge, green lizard, alive and sprightly. The consumptive patient is rapidly recovering.

A meteor of more than ordinary brilliancy was seen shortly after eight o'clock Friday evening, by many persons in New York. When first seen it was moving moderately from east to west, in a straight line, at an altitude of about 70 degrees, and appeared about as large as a good sized ball of wicking, emitting a dull, hazy, white light, as if seen through a fog. It was visible only about twenty seconds, when it went out instantly, and without descending from the path in which it was moving when first seen.

The Detroit Gas Company has recently detected one John Boyle in the private sale of "rights" and "instruments" for the use of an invention of his, by which gas meters could be prevented from showing the amount consumed. Two of his customers were also arrested for having paid him a round sum to arrange their meters. The company estimates their loss through Boyle, on some evenings, as high as 27,000 feet—worth \$81. It is reported that Boyle has sold many "rights" for use in Eastern cities.

On the 15th ult., a train reached Kansas City, consisting of forty-six huge wagons, drawn by four hundred and sixty head of cattle, and reached nearly one mile in length. Twenty three of the wagons had taken government supplies to Fort Union; the other twenty-three had been to Santa Fe with merchandise. The whole forty-six came in loaded with wool, bringing in all 70,000 pounds. It is stated that T. D. Rice, familiarly known to two generations of players as "Jim Crow," has become so far prostrated by old age as to be incapacitated from pursuing his labors of his vocation. Mr. Rice has been connected with the American stage during the last thirty years, and may be fairly considered as the father of the colored opera.

The steamer Vanderbilt sailed from New York, Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 210 passengers and \$814,216 in specie. The City of Baltimore also sailed from that port Saturday for Liverpool, with passengers and \$284,477 in specie—making a total shipment of \$1,108,693, against \$1,291,000 shipped on the corresponding day of last year.

A large meeting of druggists was held on Friday, at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia. The committee to canvass the city, reported that in 21 wards there are 260 druggists, 194 of whom are willing to close their respective places of business on, after the 9th of September, from one to six o'clock P. M. on Sundays. The report was adopted.

McDonald, the Cincinnati defaulter, is said to be now living in Toronto, Canada, in a state of abject poverty, his crime proving utterly fruitless of its object. The \$25,000 recovered from his accomplice, Montague, seems, as the entire amount in possession of the parties.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday have advices from Texas and state that vigilance committees were still forming. The Plaquemine correspondent says, at last accounts of the Liberals—since the defeat of Miramont, they were advancing from every side on the Capital.

The arrival of the bark Clara R. Sutal, Captain Scudellari, from Maracaibo, Venezuela, brings one day's later intelligence than our previous news, which is confirmed in regard to the seizure of Florida by the federalists and the rout of a considerable party of them at Los Pinos.

A new post office is established at T. B. Prince George's county, Md., and Wm. A. Murray appointed postmaster. The post-office at Carlton's Store, King and Queen county, Va., is re-established, and William Hopkins appointed postmaster.

Farini is to take out a patent washing-machine on his next trip over the rope, draw up water from the river, cleanse his clothes, and hang them on the gaily to dry, trusting to the honesty of his neighbors not to steal them. He has a lot of \$500 pending that he will walk one mile back and front on his rope in thirty minutes, and stand upon his head three times during the promenade. He is to perform this feat on the 15th, when the Prince expects to be at the Falls.

The Baltimore Sun says:—"But a few weeks ago the family circle of the Hon. Wm. H. Parnell, the Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, embraced five interesting children. Disease, however, recently invaded his household, and of the five who composed this happy family group four now sleep in the arms of death, and the last lies prostrate beneath the hand of affliction. Diphtheria is the disease which caused the fourth death in the family, on the 2d inst."

A Washington correspondent says that General Harney has presented an elaborate statement to the War Department in relation to his conduct in the San Juan affair. The General's family—wife, son, and three daughters—are in Paris, where he wishes to join them as soon as the question between him and the department is adjusted, which will probably soon take place without a court martial.

The Troy Times contradicts the statement that a match has been made between Heenan and Morrissey. It says that these parties have not met since the refusal of the latter to father a challenge which some inconsiderate friend had made for him; nor has Morrissey since changed the determination expressed then, not to enter the prize-ring again, except under circumstances of great provocation.

Late refreshing rains in Texas have thoroughly revived the crops yet ungathered. Much good has been done them and it is now thought that the season will not prove as unpropitious as was anticipated. In Louisiana there is at present a fine prospect for realizing a good crop. Several large plantations have, however, been materially damaged by heavy storms.

The Arkansas "True Democrat" says:—"The report that a fatal duel had been fought by Dr. Mitchell and E. W. Gantt, we are assured on good authority is utterly without foundation, the difficulty between those two gentlemen having been amicably and honorably adjusted."

A firm of Cambridge, Mass., have contracted to build eleven dwelling houses for the Egyptian government. All the wood work of the houses is to be completed in this country, even to fitting the locks, and hinges on the doors. They are to cost about \$3,000 each.

Bayard Taylor has completed his magnificent mansion in Kennet, Pa. After fifteen years' travel and successful literary labor, he now goes back to his native town, to enjoy himself for a season, in the place where, as a boy, he used to dream of such a future, the fame and fortune he has won.

Captain Chatfield, of Boston, commander of the American ship Mayflower, has been presented with a handsome telescope by the British Government, for rescuing the crew of the British bark Britons' Pride, abandoned at sea on the 31st of May last, in a storm.

Frank Leslie has had his former contributor, Dr. Rawlings, bound over to keep the peace towards him. The doctor had threatened to ewild Leslie.

Isaac Bell, senior, an old and retired merchant of New York, died on Wednesday evening, at Saratoga Springs, in his ninety-fourth year.

The New Orleans Crescent, an ultra Southern journal, has during the past week displayed from its office the American flag, with the Union down.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Vanderbilt's last passage was quicker than the Great Eastern's by thirteen hours and a half.

It cost last year \$376 per night to light the streets of Boston, the total for the year being \$127,321.

The first bale of new cotton received at Norfolk this season arrived there on Friday, and sold at 15 cents a pound.

Dr. E. Sparks has been appointed store-keeper to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, vice P. O. Schwarz, removed.

General Wheeler, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is about leaving New York to join Garibaldi.

George W. Barrett, the comedian, died in New York on Wednesday, aged 67 years.

There was no truth in the report of a fire having occurred recently at Snow Hill, Md.

The Loss of the Steamer Lady Elgin. We gave yesterday, intelligence of the loss of the Lady Elgin on Saturday morning last, in Lake Michigan. The loss of life was fearful embracing some two hundred souls including Col. Lamsden of the New Orleans Plaquemine, Mr. Ingraham, M. P., and proprietor of the London Illustrated News.

The clerk of the steamer Lady Elgin makes the following statement: "The Lady Elgin left Chicago at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday night for Lake Superior. Among the passengers were the 'Union Guard,' of Milwaukee, comprising part of some 250 excursionists from that city. At half-past two o'clock this morning the schooner Augusta, of Oswego, came in collision with the Lady Elgin, when about ten miles from shore. The vessel struck the steamer midships, by which the latter was driven up the lake, and was capsized instantly, and the Augusta drifted by in the darkness."

At the moment of the collision there was music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the terrible crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer went down. I passed through the cabins—the ladies were pale but silent. There was not a cry or shriek—no sound but the rush of the steam and the surge of the heavy sea. Whether they were not fully aware of their danger, or whether their appalling situation made them speechless, I cannot tell.

A boat was lowered at the bow, with the design of going round on the larboard side to examine the extent of the leak. There were two cars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them, and we in the boat were thus rendered powerless to manage it. We succeeded, however, in reaching the wheel, but were quickly drifted away and thrown upon the beach at Ninetta. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained thirteen persons, all of whom were saved. The other bore eight persons, but only four of them reached shore alive; the four others being drowned at the beach.

Before I left the steamer the engines had ceased to work, the fires having been extinguished. The force and direction of the wind was such that the boats and the fragments of the wreck were driven up the lake and would reach the shore in the vicinity of Ninetta. As I stood upon the beach helplessly looking back upon the route we had drifted, I could see, in the grey morning light, objects floating upon the water, and sometimes thought I saw human beings struggling with the waves."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Massacres in Syria.

BEYROUT, August 8.—On Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, the first caravan of Christians who had escaped from the massacres in Damascus, arrived in Beyrouth, and a more heart-rending sight—one which made men weep like women, filling them at the same time with an almost irresistible craving for revenge—was probably never beheld. They had left Damascus on Thursday, at noon—a column composed chiefly of women and children, and variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,400 souls; for the Turkish authorities had provided cattle for the conveyance of 1,500 persons, but many travelled on foot, or on beasts of burden of their own or friends. Parched with thirst, not half fed, unwashed, with clothes unchanged for nearly a month, choked with dust, and covered with flies, they fled hither, under heavens glowing like brass, from the city, which, if it be the most ancient, will henceforth be the most infamous in the world. They were widows and orphans, whose husbands, fathers, and brethren had all been slain before their eyes, with every indignity and cruelty the most barbarous fanaticism could devise, and whose most comely maidens had been sold to gratify the brutal lusts of filthy Arabs. Nearly all were afflicted with ophthalmia; five women had died on the journey, and one was taken in labor. Babies might be seen striving to suck food from breasts that were dried up. Young children were so dirty, so disfigured by sores, on which flies settled continually, as to be loathsome to look upon. Old men and women tottered under doorways and sank down exhausted, heedless of the crowd that pressed upon them, looking like so many bundles of dirty rags, and incapable of reaching out their hands to take the water for which they famished, or of crawling to the shelter provided for them by the authorities at Beyrouth in three khans.

The streets leading from the Damascus road were thronged with mules, shambling horses, and asses, all huddled together, and rendering the condition of the fugitives all the more painful. The tulletoes rained down blows right and left upon the cattle; and from the statements made of their brutality on the journey, it required no great effort to believe that they would have beaten the "infidel dogs" committed to their keeping even more badly, while it was difficult to say how far the curses and execrations which filled the air were confined to the animals—how far they were intended to apply to those of whom Muslim vengeance had been defrauded. In the hells between the cursing, arose the piteous cries of babes, and here and there the wailings of women—Christian Rachels weeping for their children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not. But, generally speaking, the grief was too deep seated, too hopeless for lamentation. Those who had wept the loss of their nearest and dearest relatives, had no tears left for their own sufferings, and although they had fled from the city of death, they exhibited an apathy and indifference, which appeared to indicate that all which remained of life, had been snatched from them, leaving them to pursue their melancholy and dreary pilgrimage ever accompanied by the memory of the horrible scenes they had witnessed. The living may be pardoned in this case for envying the peace and oblivion of the tomb, bloody as may have been the path to it.

Beneath the scorching sun of Syria, after a twelve hours' journey during the hottest part of the day, and amid the bustling confusion of the streets, the fugitives remained—many with a child at the breast, and two others strapped in front upon the mule—until they could get away by one of the khans. Now and then might be seen groups of young children suspended in that looked very much like orange chests slung across a horse. These were all that remained of a family. They have no protection—no refuge save in public charity. At last the fugitives were got into the khans, which may be described as a square court-yard, surrounded on all sides by a two-story structure, a portion of the upper floor being carried on arcades running round the court-yard. By this means, a single line of chambers is obtained on the ground floor, and a double tier of chambers in this last, runs a passage, into which the doors and windows open. The chambers are about eight feet square and ten feet high, with a number of inmates generally averaging ten. The few things saved from pillage—a carpet, quilted coverlet, leather water bottle and mangle, with, perhaps, a few articles of clothing, are spread out, and for the first time for weeks, the fugitives sleep in complete security, and with a sense of safety. But their destination is complete. Nothing but bread have they tasted since they fled for safety to the castle of Beyrouth, now a month ago, and even bread they did not always get sufficient to appease their hunger.

The fugitives are lodged in the three khans situated in the most crowded parts of Beyrouth, which I have visited, and in a Greek convent. One of the khans, about sixty feet square, is beside the hotel where I am staying. The windows of my room overlook it, and I have only to lift my eyes from this letter to behold the misery, destitution, and physical sufferings of upwards of four hundred human beings. Through the open windows come the cries of children, blinded by ophthalmia, teased by flies, mosquitoes, and vermin, and almost maddened by sunstroke. There come, also, occasionally, when food is served out, the angry and menacing expressions of Turkish officials. I trust the news has no other cause or accompaniment.—*Once of London Times.*

The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway on the 28th brings London papers of the 27th and Dublin papers of the 25th ult. The steamer Saxonia arrived out on the 27th. The Pope is said to have expressed to the Duke Grammont his readiness to agree to the proposal for an Italian Confederation. Turin advises that a Provisional government has been established at Foggia, the capital of Carabina, one of the Neapolitan States. The Ex-Governor of Beyrouth has been convicted by Fud Pasha of high treason. The Greek Minister of War has resigned. General Bosco with the Neapolitan forces was at Monteleone. The weather in France had become magnificent, and its continuance for a fortnight would, it was thought, cause an extraordinary fine vintage. Four hundred volunteers for Garibaldi from Parma had been obliged to return to Genoa.

With the exception of Spain, Belgium is probably the most completely Roman Catholic sovereignty in Europe. The population is four millions three hundred and thirty-three thousand, of which four millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand are Roman Catholics, leaving only seven thousand three hundred and sixty-eight Protestants. The State pays the Roman Catholic clergy 4,335,000 francs, or about a franc a head for each member of the church. The Church has besides, private revenues amounting to 800,000 francs, which are divided among five thousand clergy of all ranks, gives less than one thousand francs as the average stipend. To the 7,500 Protestants, Belgium pays yearly 50,000 francs, being at the rate of eight francs for each Protestant in the kingdom. It also allows 7,500 francs to the Israelites, or about seven francs a head.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, has just completed his 30th year.

At Bremen lately, in one day, 2,100 emigrants left port for North America.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Portugal by the report that the yellow fever has broken out at Oporto. It appears that several cases of malignant typhoid fever occurred on board a vessel in the Douro, called Flor do Porto, and that two fatal cases among the persons attacked, were reported to the authorities. This vessel had lately arrived from Brazil; but she had performed quarantine at Vigo, and when the cases occurred, she had discharged her cargo. She was, however, instantly ordered to sea, and it has been resolved not to admit pratique vessels that have performed quarantine at Vigo. The vessel was anchored close to the mouth of one of the largest of the city sewers, and cases of fever exactly similar to those on board of her have occurred among families living in the neighborhood, who had had no communication whatever with the vessel.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says Lord Lovelace's son and heir, the grandson to whom will ultimately go the bulk of the late Lady Byron's large landed property, and who now becomes Baron Westworth by her death, is, and has for a considerable time past, been working at weekly wages as an artisan in the Smith's department of Woolwich Arsenal. For the son of an earl, and the heir of a barony by writ this is a unique case.—Lord Lovelace's daughter, to whom passes the bulk of Lady Byron's large personal property, is an inheritor of much of the rare ability of her mother, Ada, the only daughter of Lord Byron.

The Rev. Mr. Barry of the Virginia Conference, is on a visit to his native land. He writes to the New Orleans Advocate that a very respectable Wesleyan minister asked him if his wife, whom the former had never seen, was a colored woman. A Methodist layman inquired how he, an Englishman, got along with the American language?—And these are the people who claim to know all about our domestic institutions, and can judge for us our duty!

Letters from Beyrouth to August 4th represent affairs as quiet. It is added, however, that the most diabolical outrage yet perpetrated was that of the Muslims employed by the government to supply the twelve thousand Christians in the castle with bread. The baker was induced to poison the food and seven victims died ere the conspiracy was discovered.

Mr. Dickens is reported to be at work on a new novel, to make its appearance in the usual monthly shilling form, which is to be the most profitable after all, as it would be difficult to make any serial pay £40,000 profit in twenty months, by running a novel through it. This sum was netted by Black House.

A Paris letter in the Salut Public of Lyons says: "It is known that the Emperor is engaged in writing a history of Julius Caesar, and that several gentlemen are employed under his Majesty's direction in collecting materials for it."

## POLITICAL.

Mr. Seward arrived at Kalamazoo, Michigan, at two o'clock, Saturday morning, where, notwithstanding the unreasonable hour, he was met by companies of Wide Awakes and considerable bodies of citizens, and escorted to his quarters. Later in the day Mr. Seward addressed the people. With the exception of the expression of an irrepressible desire to visit Kansas, which he styled the "Saratoga of Freedom," and some remarks rather complimentary to the supporters of Mr. Douglas, his speech contained no new points.

The Union men had another grand demonstration in Boston (Ward No. 1) on Thursday evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Geo. S. Hillard, George Lunt, Leverett Saltonstall, and L. Norvell. This meeting was held at Williams' Hall, but, nearly a thousand persons being unable to get admission, had to organize an outside meeting. This shows the reactionary feeling against Republicanism in Massachusetts, which has just put up a man for Governor, who says "John Brown was right."

There was a grand Republican demonstration at Portland, Maine, on Tuesday last. It is estimated that more than 12,000 people were present from the country and other cities.—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was present with other guests, and amongst those who participated in the proceedings were the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Hon. George B. Bowditch, Walcott Hamlin, S. L. Woolcott, and others.

It appears by the official vote of the late election in Arkansas that Rector, ind. dem., for Governor, received 59,777 votes, and Johnson, rep. dem., 28,518—majority for Rector, 1,559. For Congress, first district, Chittenden, dem., received 20,651 votes, and Cyprian, whig, 9,699—majority for Hubbard, 10,952. In the second district, Gantt, dem., received 16,369, and Mitchell, whig, 13,007—majority for Gantt, 3,362.

Advices from Texas state that since the declaration of Gen. Houston a new electoral ticket is advocated by the friends of Bell, Douglas and Houston, and promises to become a plan of action, to be voted for by all parties opposed to Breckinridge and Lincoln.

Mr. Douglas addressed the democracy of Old Berks, at Reading, Pa., yesterday. The principal topics of his discourse were Breckinridge, disunion and the Union movement. He was R. A. Pryor, and W. Smith, are announced to speak in Lynchburg, Va., this week.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

In Lynchburg, Va., there is one person worth \$200,000; two worth \$200,000; three worth \$200,000; four worth \$200,000; seven worth \$100,000 to \$150,000; twenty-two worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000; sixty-eight worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000; seventy-three worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000; one hundred and thirty worth from \$5,000 to \$9,000 and two hundred and forty-six worth from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

An attempt was made in Norfolk on Thursday to arrest a runaway negro woman.—She ran on a bridge, and feeling that she would be caught, jumped off into the water and was drowned.

Michael Cramer, an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Martinsburg, Va., was struck by an engine last Tuesday. He had a leg broken and was otherwise injured, fatally, probably.

The cornerstone of a new Catholic chapel was to be laid at Old Point, Va., Sunday by Bishop McGill.

Daniel H. Mudd died in Clarksville, Va., a few days since, from lockjaw, induced by an accidental gun-shot.

John Runners committed suicide at Norfolk on Friday last.

A naphtha lamp, costing \$1,500, has just been erected at Cabin Point, Surry co., Va.

A LMANAC FOR 1861.—The American Farmer's, Housekeeper's and Guide Almanac, for 1861, is now ready at the lowest rates. Just published and for sale by J. H. MILLER, SON & CO.

## Letter from Leesburg.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

LEESBURG, VA., Sept. 6.—LEESBURG FAIR. The first day of the Fair was attended but by few persons, as the managers were occupied in receiving articles for exhibition until two o'clock, but the receipts were very satisfactory, reaching \$225. The display of Agricultural Implements from Jesse T. Higgins, of Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland, Messrs. Meade & Marye, of Alexandria, Mr. May, of the same place, and Messrs. Steer & Schooley, of Waterford, in this county, was really magnificent, and was set off by some smaller lots furnished by W. P. Smith, of Leesburg, and Tavenner & Nesmith, of this county. To one whose only experience in farming was the Franklin and McCormick Ploughs with the shovel and double shovel, and a strong negro man with a scythe and cradle as a harrower, the sight of these things was bewildering. It looked like farming made easy. But in this department, the Peeler Plough was the greatest curiosity. The same stock will answer for ten different uses of ploughs, and unless in very rough land it seems to me it must work charmingly. It attracted great attention.

The horse department was well represented by the magnificent horses of the Telegraph and Black Hawk stock, and the Madison Hunters, all of which were very superior. Other horses of which, having but little knowledge in horse flesh, I could not conveniently learn the names, were there in great numbers. I particularly note, however, a Cobham horse, apparently as strong as a rhinoceros, of a grey color, which seemed to me suitable for heavy draft. I suppose the Cleveland bays of Mr. R. H. Dulaney were there, but I was not in a position to notice them satisfactorily.

The lot of harnesses furnished by your townsman, J. G. Felt, were very splendid. The ladies department in the grapes, butter, and other products of the dairy and garden, was very temptingly placed in full view, but very properly out of reach in the glass case. I do not think it was as well represented as last year, as the season is too warm, and too early for much of a display in that line. I am told there were some very fine things in the other house, appropriated to the display of needle work, shell work, &c., but I have not had an opportunity of examining them.

The weather during the first day was very fine, probably a little too warm for comfort. The second day was ushered in by a slight sprinkle of rain, but by 8 o'clock it was all over, and the carriages began to arrive by fives and tens at a time until, at least for the first time, the fair was in town, most of which went on to the fair grounds, where they were ranged close to each other almost entirely around the track, which is about one-third of a mile in length.

What these carriages contained it is useless to say, but the man must be craven hearted, indeed, who could not be inspired to do deeds of valor in memory of the bright eyes and blushing cheeks of the fair daughters of old London.

I have seen them and admired them from 1840 to 1860, and can hardly tell whether the daughters of the latter year, or their mothers of the former one, possess the most lovely faces. But I think I must stick to "Old Long Sars." The crowd of this day was not the main feature of the fair, and the fair was not most becomingly featured of the crowd. It is said by those who remember distinctly the reception of the good Lafayette, that the crowd of today was never equalled except by that. I am sure of one thing that the number of carriages today was very much beyond the number at the reception of that illustrious friend of freedom, and I think I saw at least one that must have been in full blast in his time.

I saw but one intoxicated man on the road today, and none on the grounds; our people observe the proprieties of life in a very commendable manner, and seem to think it a breach of good manners to get drunk on great public occasions like this, to the annoyance of their neighbors and ladies.

At four o'clock, Huzzers' Black Hawk, and American Black Hawk, and Joseph Mead's Black Hawk, started for the trot, but the latter soon retired, leaving the contest to the other two. For a while the quick animation of the latter seemed as if it would give the other work to do, but the far reaching stride of the Huzzers' horse gradually won the contest between them, and he came to the mile post probably nearly one hundred yards ahead. I think he is the most beautiful horse I ever saw, and a magnificent trotter.

The display of saddle horses immediately preceding the trot was superb, and in their various gaits of walk, dog trot, canter, pace and rack, it has been rarely equalled anywhere. The horseman was admirable in most cases, but in one or two the horses would have done better if the riders had been more steady in their seats, but the faster gait seemed to justify them a good deal.

A boy made a ride on Mr. Seward's horse, I suppose was the best, but the palm was awarded by Mr. Benjamin Carter's handsome sorrel horse, admirably ridden by that gentleman. A fine bay mare of Mr. Philip Coleman's performed admirably well, but her gait was not so fast as those of some others. I am told she is trained to change her gaits by the motion of the rider's hand. The receipts of the day were \$700.

At night, N. C. Mason, of Washington, and Col. Chancellor, of this county, made speeches in favor of Douglas, and the Colonel in a good humor way made some excellent passes at the Breckinridge men, and his speech is generally regarded as a very creditable one. I suppose Douglas and Breckinridge men generally will vote for their own tickets to test the strength of the Union, but some Democratic disgusted with the unsuccess of their favorite cause raised over the negro will quietly vote for Bell and Everett as the panacea for all the ills afflicting the body politic.

After the speaking was over, some one sent on a fine balloon, which gracefully bore off towards the Gum Spring, but after a while changed its course towards Mount Gleed.

The Whigs had no speaker, but Mr. Carter was in the Court House, and will be there next Monday night to make one of his eloquent and mainly speeches for Bell and Everett. We are about to fire up the old engine, and as she is on the right track, look out for some tall doings in November, and from now till then.